

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **A. Background of the Study**

Communication becomes an absolute necessity in our social life. People use various ways to connect with each other in their communication. It could be through some literary works as well. As one of the various types of literary works, novels can be enjoyed by many people around the world. Yet there are some obstacles to understanding novels, especially in terms of language and culture within the novels. This obstacle encourages several countries to translate the original language of the novel into their language.

According to Brislin in Nababan (1999: 19), he interpreted translation as a general term that indicated to the transferring thoughts or ideas in the target language from the original language. While Catford (1965: 20) defined that the textual material of the original language should be replaced into the textual material in another language equivalently. As an addition, Bell (1991: 5) believed that the translation product should be equal with the original language in semantics and stylistics. Based on these translation's theories, it is known that a translator must master both the language which wants to be translated and the language of the translator being translate to in order to produce a translation product with equivalent meaning.

Moreover, in the order of producing a translation product, there are several things that must be passed by a translator. These things are considered as stages or the process of making a translation work. Related to the process of translation, there is a term of the method. There are several methods used by translators to produce translation products that are equivalent to the source language. Newmark (1988: 45-47) mentions eight terms of translation method in his classification, namely: Word-for-word-translation, literal translation,

faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

The translator uses a translation method to translate each linguistic form of the source language (SL). However, translating each linguistic form of the novel is not easy especially the passive form. It is normal if the level of use of passive voice in each language is different (Baker 1992: 103). In English and bahasa Indonesia, many of the translation researches that have done claimed that passive voice is more frequently used in bahasa Indonesia rather than English.

There are some phenomena find in the data source about passive voice which translate into bahasa Indonesia.

For example:

SL : I have been careless, and so have been thwarted by luck and chance, those wreckers of all but the best-laid plans.

TL : *Selama ini aku ceroboh, jadi, aku digagalkan oleh keberuntungan dan kesempatan, mereka menghancurkan segalanya kecuali rencana yang tersusun paling sempurna.*

In this sentence, English passive voice *have been thwarted* is translated into Indonesia passive voice *digagalkan*. It is said passive because the subject *aku* as patient and the verb base *gagal* is given prefix **di-** and suffix **-kan**. While the translation method used in this sentence is literal translation. It can be seen from “the best-laid plans” which becomes “*rencana yang tersusun paling sempurna*”. It is translated word by word yet it restructured in TL.

Another example of a translation method:

SL : But the end of Mrs. Weasley’s sentence was drowned in a general outcry.

TL : *Namun akhir kalimat Mrs Weasley ditenggelamkan oleh teriakan bersamaan.*

In this sentence, English passive voice *was drowned* is translated into Indonesia passive voice *ditenggelamkan*. It is said passive because of the subject *Mr. Weasley’s sentence* as the patient, the verb base *tenggelam* is given prefix **di-** and suffix **-kan**, and it has an actor, *teriakan*. While the translation method used in this sentence is a communicative translation. It can be seen from “general outcry” becomes “*teriakan bersamaan*”.

Considering the phenomena that occurred, the writer is giving interest to the analyzing of passive voice in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* novel and its Indonesian translation. Therefore, the writer arranges a research with title *Translation Method of Passive Voice in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Novel into Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian by Listiana Srisanti*.

## **B. Limitation of the Study**

The writer makes a limitation for this research because she has limited knowledge about translation field and limited in holding this research. It analyzes the types of passive voice and translation method. And the data is taken from *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* and *Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian* novels which only from chapter one to ten. In analyzing the data, the writer uses a theory of English passive voice by Krohn (1971). Then the type of Indonesia passive voice is analyzed using the theory by Sneddon (2010) and Alwi et al. (1998). And it uses the theory of translation method by Newmark (1988).

## **C. Problem Statement**

Based on the phenomena above, the writer intends to propose problem statements below:

- 1) What are the types of passive voice occur in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* and its Indonesian translation?
- 2) What are the translation methods used to translate the passive voice in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallow* into its Indonesian translation?

## **D. Objective of the Study**

Related to the formulation of the problem, the writer mentions the objectives of this research:

1. to classify the types of passive voice occur in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallow* and *Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian*, and

2. to identify the translation methods which the translator used to translate passive voice in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallow* into *Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian*.

#### **E. Benefits of the Study**

Through this research, the writer hopes that it can give benefits as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefit

It is hoped that this research can be useful as a reference and additional information in the translation field, especially in translating passive voice in the novel and using translation method.

2. Practical Benefit

- a. For the readers

It is hoped can give information about translating English into Indonesia on passive voice and can be an inspiration for the readers to get any creativity in proposing a thesis with this research.

- b. For the students

It is hoped can help the student to be more understand in learning about whether English or Indonesia passive voice.

- c. For teachers and lecturers

This result of research can be used by the teacher and lecturer to give explanation and example about types of passive voice.

#### **F. Research Paper Organization**

The writer makes the organization for this research. It is organized into five chapters as follows:

Chapter I contains an introduction. This chapter consists of six sub-chapters: background of the study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objectives of the study, benefits of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II contains underlying theory. This chapter consists of three sub-chapters: theoretical review, previous study, and theoretical framework.

Chapter III contains the research methodology. This chapter consists of six sub-chapters: type of the study, object of the study, data and data source, method of collecting data, data validity, and method of analyzing data.

Chapter IV consists of the finding and discussion. The finding will show the finding of the research, and discussion will discuss the finding and the research as general.

Chapter V consist of three sub-chapters; conclusion, implication, and suggestion.